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Two new species of *Convolvulus* from the western United States*

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The two species of *Convolvulus* described below are based upon plants from the collection made by C. S. Crandall in Colorado in 1896. *Convolvulus arvensis* L. is an European species widely introduced into America. There is found, however, an indigenous ally to it in the western states which appears to be distinct.

Convolvulus ambigens sp. nov.

Prostrate or trailing, annual, or perennial only at the base, branching, two to several dm. in length; finely cinereous-pubescent, rather densely so toward the tip, often glabrate below on the stem: leaf-blades ovate-oblong or triangular-oblong, 1.5–4 cm. long, abruptly acute, truncate or nearly so at the base, entire except for the acute, laterally-spreading basal auricles which are often sub-toothed below; petioles shorter than the blades: flowers axillary, solitary, often on erect leafy branches; peduncles 1.5–3 cm. long; pedicels slightly thickened: sepals oblong or suborbicular, about 3 mm. long, rounded at the apex: corolla rotate-funnelform, 1.5–2 cm. long, the subentire limb as broad, white or with pink stripes: stigmas linear.

In loose soil, among bushes and in fields, chiefly in river-valleys, Montana to New Mexico, Oregon and southern California. The type collected near Fort Collins, Colorado, by C. S. Crandall, no. 4218, June 22, 1896, in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. Duplicate type of the same collection in the National Herbarium, sheet no. 486121. In addition to the type collection the following specimens may be referred here:

Along railroad near Fort Collins, C. S. Crandall, August 23, 1898. C. S. Sheldon 11, July 8, 1884. Reno, Nevada, M. E. Jones, June 11, 1897. Hot Springs, Arizona, J. W. Toumey 222, June 17, 1892.

Californian specimens differ from the type chiefly in their more pronounced pubescence, and must be referred here until they are better known.

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Convolvulus interior sp. nov.

Perennial with a horizontal rootstock, prostrate, or the tips rarely showing a tendency to climb, sparingly branched from the base, 2–8 dm. long; rather densely and very softly pubescent throughout, except on the upper leaf-surfaces, with shorter and longer woolly hairs, usually cinereous in appearance: leaf-blades deltoid or hastate-ovate, 2.5–4 cm. long, nearly as broad at the shallowly cordate or subtruncate base, glabrate or becoming glabrous above; the basal auricles inconspicuous, laterally spreading, rounded or obtusely angled; petioles as long as the blades or shorter; peduncles axillary, exceeding the subtending petioles but rarely the blades; bracts broadly ovate, obtuse, about one-third the length of the corolla, closely investing and surpassing the calyx: corolla white, 3.5–4 cm. long, the limb entire, 3–4 cm. broad.

In sandy soil, Nebraska and Colorado to Oklahoma and Arizona. The type collected near Fort Collins, Colorado, by C. S. Crandall, *no.* 1625, June 19, 1896, in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. Duplicate type of the same collection in the National Herbarium, sheet *no.* 486123. The following specimens may also be referred here:

Fort Collins, Colorado, *J. H. Cowen* 363, June 22, 1893. Riley Co., Kansas, *J. B. Norton* 354, 1895. Oklahoma, *F. A. Waugh* 361. Indian Territory, on the False Washita, between Fort Cobb and Fort Arbuckle, *Dr. Edward Palmer* 354, 1868.

This species is perhaps nearest related to the eastern *C. repens* by its prostrate habit and pubescence, but differs greatly from it in the shape of its leaf-blades and its shorter corolla. It has also been referred to *C. americanus* (Sims) Greene, which is nearly or quite glabrous and an extensive twiner.

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